

shot many years ago, and knows what he is talking about. One specimen was in the possession of the late Mr. Redmond, whose collection of birds I have been unable to locate, and the other bird is supposed to be in the collection of mounted birds now in the possession of a Mr. Bates of Bridesburg, Philadelphia.

The rarity of this species on the Delaware River is at once apparent when it is known to be an extremely rare straggler east of the Alleghanies. The only record of its occurrence in this region is of a bird shot in August, 1851, by John Krider on the marshes below Philadelphia, which is now in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. (Stone, Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, p. 105.)

As I am hunting up data on the status of the Yellow-headed Blackbird in this locality, I may be able to report more fully upon the authenticity of these two occurrences of this rare bird at another time, this note being written principally to attract the attention of ornithologists to the occurrence of the above two birds, so as to secure if possible further information on these doubtful (?) records.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Harrowgate, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus in Eastern Cuba.—I beg to report that two specimens of the Yellow-headed Blackbird have been in the yard at San Carlos Estate, Guantanamo, Cuba, for two weeks, where they come daily with a band of *Ptiloxina atroviolacea* and *Agelaius assimilis*, to eat oats with the barn fowl. This is the first record for eastern Cuba according to Dr. Gundlach, who says in his work on Cuban Ornithology, that he knows only of one specimen, which was seen in the market at Havana, among birds that were shot for marketing.—CHARLES T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba.*

Additional Records of the Evening Grosbeak in Pennsylvania.—I have recently purchased for my collection two mounted specimens of the Evening Grosbeak which were captured near La Anna, Pike Co., Pa., during the winter of 1889–90. The gentleman who had these specimens shot them from a flock of 15–20 and had them mounted. They remained in his possession until I saw them and, recognizing the rarity of the birds, secured them from him. They are a male and female in adult winter plumage and form desirable additions to the meagre list of captures recorded from this State.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Pa.*

The Seaside Sparrow (*Passerherbulus maritimus maritimus*) Breeding on the Coast of Georgia near Savannah.—Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., of Savannah sent me four specimens of Seaside Sparrows for identification last summer and which were breeding on Cabbage Island, Warsaw Sound. I have compared these birds, which were taken in May, with specimens of *P. m. macgillivraii* from Charleston taken in autumn, winter, spring

(April), and late summer (July 25) birds, and they are all true *maritimus*, which is indeed an anomaly, as the form that breeds on the North Carolina coast east of Pamlico Sound is *P. m. macgillivraii* (see Bishop, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., Dec. 19, 1904, pp. 57, 58).

Although these specimens, taken in Warsaw Sound, have been identified by a well-known ornithologist as *Ammospiza maritima macgillivraii*, they are without doubt representatives of *P. m. maritimus*.

A specimen of *macgillivraii* taken by me on July 25, 1900, ♀ ad., although in very ragged plumage, must have been an exceedingly dark bird when in fresh plumage for the pileum and back are very deeply colored, and the mesial streak on the middle tail feathers is yet very wide despite the skeletonized condition of the tail.

I question whether Macgillivray's Sparrow breeds in Georgia or in Florida, for the birds taken there in the breeding season were in worn plumage and the characters which differentiate *maritimus* from *macgillivraii* being obliterated the birds were assumed to be *macgillivraii* on account of its more southern distribution. In view of the unique breeding range of *P. m. macgillivraii* I should not be at all surprised if it is in reality a species, as its breeding range suggests *specific* difference. A female *macgillivraii* in my collection taken by me on February 11, 1891, near Charleston, is as black on the upper parts as *P. nigrescens*.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Bohemian Waxwing in Vermont in Summer.—It has been my good fortune to spend the time from August 7 to the 20th at Willoughby Lake this summer. Lake Willoughby, in the town of Westmore in northern Vermont, about 25 miles from the Canadian border, is a well known region to the botanists and ornithologists of New England. On the sandy beach at the south end of the lake, between Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Hor there are many birches; some are bare, dead trees, while other are well covered with leaves.

While at the beach August 18 a few Cedar Birds were about the trees, but on a dead tree, a Black-throated Green Warbler was looking over the branches, when what I first thought was a Cedar Bird flew to the same tree, and remained there a long time. As I looked at it, it seemed larger than a Cedar Bird; then I saw some white wing bars plainly. I watched it for twenty minutes or more, and when I left the beach it was still there.

Since then I have had a dead Cedar Bird in my hand to examine, and this bird at Willoughby was certainly larger, and the white wing bars (3 I think) were plainly to be seen. There was plenty of time to look at the bird, for it remained just where it perched at first as long as I watched it, and there were no leaves or branches to hide it.

I reported this incident to Dr. Walter Faxon of Cambridge, who is familiar with this region. I take the liberty to quote his reply: "I do not doubt that the bird you saw was the Bohemian Waxwing. The size and particularly the white wing-bars would distinguish it from the Cedar Bird."

—ANNA E. COBB, *Providence, R. I.*